THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1809. No. 1197.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809,

Left the service of the subscriber an apprentice to the carpenter trade, named DAVID DUNFIELD, he is between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made; had on tow trowsers, tow shirt, and nankeen coat. I will give Six Cents reward to any person who will take the trouble of delivering him to me, but no charges; and I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring him or trusting him on my account, as any that may do so, will be prosecuted for the same.

DAVID WILSON.

Pittsburgh, August 29, 1809

Thirty Dollars Reward

DESERTED from this Garrison on the night of the 22d inst.

AQUILA GREEN,

a private Soldier, aged 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark eyes brown hair, fair complexion, good countenance, and born in the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, a labourer by profession, has been in habit of boating on the Ohio river; had on when he deserted, a blue round-about, and blue nankeen pantaloons; he is fond of spirits, and stutters considerably when intoxicated; it is probable that he has made for Virginia; he took with him Seven Dollars belonging to the undersigned, and a Watch lent him by a private. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid to any person delivering the said deserter to me at this post, or to any other Officer of the United States Army.

FRANCIS W. SMALL, *Lieut.*
2d *Regt. Infantry, Commanding.*

Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, }
August 23, 1809. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *JOHN MATLACK* deceased, are desired to make payment of their respective accounts, and all persons having demands against the same will foward them to

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1809.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the seventeenth day of April, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1809, Zadock Cramer of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

The UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK, *with appropriate reading lessons; being an Easy Standard for spelling, reading and pronouncing the English Language, according to the rules established by John Walker in his Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary.—By sundry experienced Teachers.*

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize, for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

BOSTON, *August* 18.

By the Fair Trader, capt. Shackleford, which arrived yesterday morning from Halifax we received papers to the 8th inst. and letters to the 10th. The papers contain London dates to July 5, and our letters mention the arrival of the packet on the 9th, from Falmouth, on her way to New-York, bringing London intelligence to the 7th. No paper had been published at Halifax after her arrival. We have, however, a few articles of intelligence received by her.

A London paper of July 5 had mentioned that "it was said," orders had been given for a general embargo in G. Britain and Ireland. But we have not learnt whether the packet brought intelligence confirming or contradicting this report. From the silence on this point we doubt whether the measure has been taken. But if it were, a motive can be perceived in the near approach of the moment for the sailing of the great expedition. There could be no reason to consider the measure as taken from hostility to this country.

Since writing the above, we have seen a letter which mentions that the packet brought news of the embargo. A gentleman passenger in the Fair Trader, believes she only brought information that the expectation of an embargo continued.

Extract of a letter from Halifax dated August 8.

"By the arrival of the frigate Jamaica, and the ship Bee, from England, we have London papers to July 5.

"The French army near Vienna still continues inactive. The Russian force which is said to be approaching, consists of only 40,000. The Prussians will strengthen Austria to this amount, if it is true they have declared against France.

"The Austrians occupy the bank of the Danube opposite to Presburgh, and above and below Vienna—and frequently annoy the enemy.

"There are some hints of overtures for peace between the emperors of Austria and France. Baron Von Vincent is said to be gone to Vienna; and Bonaparte has sent Counts Perden and Zenderdorff, where the Emperor of Austria resides. The Monitor says, "this circumstance has given rise to reports of peace."

"Bavaria and Wirtemberg are over-run by insurgents, and Switzerland is said to be in commotion."

Extract of another letter—Aug. 8.

"I sent papers the day before yesterday by Lieut. Byng, of the armed schr. Bream.

"Admiral Cochran is coming here from the West Indies, with his squadron. It is said he will be expected in about a fortnight.

Aug 9.—"The Lady Pellew packet, has just arrived from Falmouth, 29 days. I have yet only seen a London paper of Aug 6, the English Chronicle It says "We stop the press to state, that intelligence to the 30th ult. from Corunna, announces the entire evacuation of Galicia, by the armies under Ney and Soult, whose united forces has been reduced to 12,000 They carried with them 6000 sick and wounded. Thus the port of Ferrol is again delivered from the enemy.

August 9, *at night.*—"Since writing this morning I have seen a London paper The Evening Mail of July 7. The "Postscript" says, "Letters from Heligoland, of the 2d inst. were received yesterday—It was reported, and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two Grand armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great loss.

"The new expedition preparing in England was expected to sail (or be ready to sail) about the 15th or 16th ult. It is stated to consist of near 35,000 men.

"Our collector has informed me, that the clause in the act permitting the American trade to these ports (Halifax, Shelburne, &c.) in American bottoms, having expired with the last session of parliament, a new clause had been passed previous to its expiration authorising his majesty to permit that trade under certain restrictions, by his order in council until the year 1812—but his majesty not having thought proper to renew his order in council to that effect, the trade to these ports in American bottoms, could no longer be permitted here.

Execution of Captain Sutherland.

Yesterday morning the unfortunate capt. John Sutherland, late of his majesty's transport, the Friends, who was capitally convicted at the Admiralty Sessions on Friday last, of the wilful murder of Richard Wilson, a child of thirteen, his cabin boy, in the river Tagus, in November last, was executed pursuant to his sentence, at Execution Dock.

At a quarter past eight, the unhappy man, placed in a cart, for his conveyance from Newgate, with the executioner and his deputy, set out for the fatal spot, preceded by 16 sheriff's officers on horseback the city marshalmen, and a number of constables, being also in attendance

The procession set out direct by Cornhill, Whitechapel, and the Commercial Road, and during the whole progress the wretched man appeared to pray with the most fervent devotion, and was observed to write with a pencil in his prayer book. On his nearer approach to Execution Dock, his hands were tied, and

on reaching the place, he was lifted out of the cart, and walked down the slip to a temporary gibbet erected for the occasion, a few yards from the low water mark. He shewed much firmness, and on the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Ford, the Ordinary, who came by a shorter route to the place, he begged to be allowed a few minutes for prayer.—This indulgence was granted by the marshal. The unfortunate man then mounted the platform, where he continued in devout prayer with Dr. Ford. The prisoner, in a firm and collected manner solemnly declared his full persuasion, that the wounds he gave the unfortunate child were not the cause of his death; that he had not pierced his intestines; and that he was thoroughly convinced the boy died for want of proper care, or some other cause foreign to that for which *he* was about to suffer. He then delivered his prayer book to the executioner, and Dr. Ford withdrew, the unhappy man threw his bouquet amongst the crowd, and was launched into eternity. His body continued suspended for about half an hour, until the rising tide reached his feet, when it was cut down and conveyed in a shell to Surgeon's Hall for dissection.

The concourse of spectators was innumerable, and the streets through which the procession passed, as well as the windows and house tops, were crowded, as were the boats, barges, and craft on the river, within view of the fatal spot. *London paper.*

From the Boston Gazette, Aug. 21.

Arrived at this port on Friday last, the ship Derby, B. Swift master, from a voyage to the North West Coast and Canton, having been absent three years. She left Canton 20th March, at which time there were no American or British ships at that place. This vessel is owned by Messrs. J. and T. H. Perkins and J. and T. Lamb, in whose employ captain Swift has performed five voyages round the world; in each of which he has been absent about the same time as during the present voyage.

Capt. Swift informs, that the Russians are extending their settlement on the N. W. Coast, and that they contemplated making an establishment this year on the Columbia River. How far this will interfere with the claims of this country, we do not undertake to decide.

The Derby was detained off the Cape of Good Hope by one of the British ships (Lion of 74 guns) which has been some time in the Indian and China seas—under the idea of her having been trading at enemy's ports on her way home—her papers which concerned her voyage, were examined, and she held in duress 14 days, at the expiration of which time she was suffered to proceed. None of the letters on board were opened, or other violence committed than that above stated.

Capt. Swift left the ship Pearl, capt. Whittimore, and ship Vancouver, Suter, belonging to the same concern, on the North West Coast, (all well) in September last.

Captain Basden, of the Susan, (arrived at N. York) in 11 days from Bermuda, informs, that the day he sailed, the British ship Goree arrived there in the short passage of 28 days from Lisbon, bringing the intelligence of a second grand battle having been fought at the Danube, between the Austrian and French armies, and that the latter were defeated.

THE ISLAND OF WALCHEREN,

To which is said to be destined the great expedition now fitting out in England, is nearly opposite to the Thames, and lies at the mouth of the Scheld, in lat. 51. 30, and long. 3, 33, E. Its form is almost circular, being nine miles in length and eight in breadth. It belongs to the province of Zealand, the most southern state of Holland. *Middleburgh*, its capital, is in the centre of the island, and by means of a very deep canal, carries on an extensive commerce in wines, &c. It submitted to the prince of Orange in 1574, and from that period till French philosophy dipped her spunge in vitriol and soot and dashed it over the map of the continent, it remained a part of the Dutch republic. But its principal lure as a belligerent landing place, is the harbor of Flushing, on the south side of the island, which is strongly fortified, is susceptible of containing 60 ships of the line in safe moorage, commands all the adjacent islands, is considered the key of the Scheld, and of course has every advantage of descent on Flanders and Brabant. During the 70 years war, the states gave this city to queen Elizabeth, (who had espoused the cause of Batavian liberty,) as a pledge of their fidelity to their engagements. It was restored by James the first.

Rumor only has pointed to this island as the intended place of debarkation;—but it appears to us that the expedition could not be directed to a spot, so competent to all the purposes of defence and assault. In British hands, its insularity renders it impregnable, and its vicinity to the shore commodious for operation. Should this armament be intended merely as a diversion, it will hold the French at bay;—and should it fortunately strike an impression on the Netherlands, in the moment of opportunity, by its magnitude, its gallantry, or its success—we think it will require no "*ghost from the tomb*" to inform us that the once proud spirit NASSAU, though his plundered corse now in his own

"—— —— ditch abides,
"With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
"The least a death to nature."—

will awaken from his trance, and boldly bare his wounds to incite his dupe and slaving sons to battle. Surely, in such a momentous crisis, the present king of Holland, the most *puny slip* of the very *savageon* of royalty, cannot present a rod so formidable as that of the successor of Charles the Fifth, under the military despotism of the dukes of Alva and Parma.

[*Boston Gaz.*

PICTURE OF VIENNA UNDER THE FRENCH.

VIENNA, June 7.—To relieve the inhabitants of this city, a part of the French troops have been placed in barracks.

Provisions every day become more scarce. Flesh, bread and other victuals, even tobacco, is become very scarce. The city guard is hardly able to keep the populace in order, who crowd around the butchers, bakers, and wherever eatables are purchased. The greatest agitation prevails every where, and several thousands of individuals are without the means of support. The bankers, who commonly held their meetings in St. Stephen's square, have been dispersed by the cavalry, and they have been prohibited on pain of severe punishment, from assembling together.

The inhabitants have been ordered to deliver up all their arms and ammunition. All fowling-pieces too have been given up.

Notwithstanding the great number of wounded in the hospitals and other buildings, we have not heard of any infectious disorders.

The following publication was on the 28th of *May*, posted in this place:

The arrival of supplies of flour and grain being, under the present circumstances, attended with unavoidable difficulties, perplexities have of late arisen to provide the bakers as well as the public at large, with sufficient flour and corn. But the most effectual arrangements having already been made to supply the deficiency, the public are not only hereby made acquainted with the said consolatory information, but also cautioned from untimely anxiety not to carry their claims on the trading part of the community to any exorbitant height, and thus to transmute an imaginary evil into a real one, nor disturb the public tranquility and order by violent proceedings. On this account, moderate allowances are for the present only delivered by the trade's people to the different parties: and disturbers of the public peace shall be punished with the utmost rigor warranted by law.

FERDINAND, Count Bissingen.

Vienna, *May* 28, 1809.

Proclamation of the Regency of Lower Austria.

We are informed that a great number of French, Bavarian, Baden, Wirtemburg, and others powers allied with France,—as well as several vagabonds, persons without profession, and among them foreign Jews, inhabit the capital and suburbs.—We know also that several deserters from the said powers are placed as workmen with different private persons. The regency of Lower Austria order in consequence of a disposition of his majesty the emperor of the French, all the inhabitants of the city and suburbs, to declare in 24 hours, whether they have any deserters from the said states, whatever their name or condition, and whether they have not given refuge to persons without any profession, vagabonds, and foreign Jews. Any who shall risk concealing the above described individuals shall pay a fine of 54 florins for each individual, and shall be punished more severely, according to circumstances."

SALEM, *August* 22. 1809.

From GOTTENBURG.

Capt. Haskell, of the brig Ann arrived at Beverly on Sunday from Gottenburg, which place he left the 26th June. He informs us, that they had certain advices there, that the Emperor Alexander had arrived at Konigsburg, on a visit to the King of Prussia, where he had been a number of days.—It was considered very uncertain what part of Russia would take in the present war; whether to join Bonaparte or the Austrians. Many reports were heard of insurrections in Germany, but they could not understand of what magnitude or importance.

Bonaparte had drawn away his French troops from Hamburg and Lubeck, and sent 15,000 Danish troops to garrison those places. The exigencies of his war with Austria no doubt required this.

Burr had left Gottenburg, and was said to be gone to Russia.

Gen. Armstrong.—On the 4th of August Capt. Haskell was boarded from his Britannic majesty's brig Herald, from St. Thomas's, being in company with two frigates, and forty sail of merchant vessels under convoy. He was informed, in the first place by the boatmen who carried him on board the Herald, and afterwards by the captain, that the day before, they had spoke a ship belonging and bound to Philadelphia, 19 days out from Nantz, having the lady and children of Gen. Armstrong on board; and that the general had gone from France to England. The former part of this may be true; the latter is doubtful. The Philadelphia ship must have left Nantz about the 16th of July, a week later than the accounts by the Mentor, when it was said a negociation was *commencing* with General Armstrong.

From CARTHAGENA.

In the Mercury, captain Barnard, from Carthagena, came passengers *Messrs.* Henry Sperry and Samuel Cook, two of the unfortunate men who were taken prisoners in *Miranda's* abortive expedition. *Mr.* Sperry sailed from New-York in the ship Leander, destined as he understood, to New-Orleans, where he expected to have served in the corps of engineers; but at Jacquemel he discovered something of the object of the voyage, and engaged with others in resistance to being carried on such an expedition; they were however overpowered, and the consequence is well known to the public. Three years has he worn the chains and performed the labors of slavery, in Carthagena, under the most distressing circumstances.—At length *Mr.* Sperry having received some money from his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, he made use of it to effect his own escape and that of three more of his fellow sufferers, leaving from 25 to 30 still enduring the horrors of slavery. These men, *Mr.* S. informs us, could easily do as he has done, with only a small sum of money. From what he could undersand of the disposition of the Spaniards, they would probably release every American if our *government* would only ask it, as they repeatedly inquired with astonishment, why this was not done? And when any one was reported to the Governor as having escaped, he ordered no search after them; and to this connivance it was owing that *Mr.* Sperry and his companions got clear off.

NEW-YORK, *August* 24.

Late from CADIZ,

The brig Fame, Capt. Burroughs, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz.—She sailed the 15th of July, and brings Seville Gazettes as late as the 12th.

These papers contain accounts of several skirmishes that had taken place between the Spanish and French armies, which terminated in favor of the former.

Capt. Burroughs informs that it was reported at Cadiz, three or four days before he sailed, that Gen Blake had been defeated by the French in Gallacia, and lost 2000 men.—That after the battle Blake broke and dismissed 100 of his officers. It was also reported, that King Joseph had left *Madrid*, and was marching towards Seville, at the head of 40,000 men.—As the papers do not mention these important particulars, we must suspend our belief of them for the present. That Joseph had left *Madrid* is extremely probable; but it is presumed that he left it for the purpose of evacuating Spain altogether, which is intimated in the Spanish papers.

Saragossa has been re-taken by the Spaniards.

Don Luis de Onisey Gonzales, is appointed by the Supreme Junta of Spain, minister plenipotentiary to the United States. He had arrived at Cadiz, previous to his embarkation in the frigate Cornelia, capt. Aroles; and was to sail from that port about the 1st of August for New-York.

MANRESA, (*40 miles from Sarragossa,*) *June* 21.

RETAKING OF SARRAGOSSA.

Yesterday at 5 in the afternoon, we received the positive and pleasing accounts of the capture of Sarragossa by our arms.—Who would believe, that a place taken after a seige of 62 days by a numerous army of invincibles, could be wrested from their invulnerable clutches by a small Spanish army, composed of raw and inexperienced troops?

The arrival of the British Packet Lady Pellew, furnishes some interesting articles.—The latest London paper is the courier, of the evening of the 8th ult.—From this, and from Lloyd's List, we have copied all that can interest our readers.

LONDON, *July 8—evening.*

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning.—Letters had been received there stating, that the Austrians had been victorious in every quarter; that they were masters of Saxony and Franconia, and that the duke of Brunswick had surrounded *Magdeburgh.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1809.

Married, on Thursday evening last, at Beaver-Town, by the Revd. Thomas G. Jones, EPHRAIM PENTLAND, Esquire, to Miss BETHSHEBA LACOCK, daughter of Gen. Abner Lacock, of that place.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

It is with pleasure we mention, that a School was opened in this town on Sunday last, for the first time, when a considerable number of scholars attended. The School is under the direction of Messrs. Lowrie, Dowling, and Gilland, men of known capacities as teachers, and will be opened every Sunday morning at eight o'clock and continue until eleven, and from two to five in the afternoon. This institution will afford an opportunity to parents who cannot pay for the education of their children, to have them instructed without any expence.

In order, however, to render the Sunday School extensively useful, it must be countenanced by every well disposed citizen; on this the projectors of it calculate, and we flatter ourselves they will not be disappointed.

Origin of the Americans.

The Indian Prophet (or Manitou) who resides near lake Michegan, told some of the Mississippi Indians who were on a visit to him some time ago, that the Americans were never born, that they grew up as mushrooms, and are the last people on the earth—that the English were born first, the French next, and as to the Americans they were formed by the winds throwing the great waters (or sea) into such a convulsed state as to generate a froth, which the winds scattered among the trees of the forest, and from this froth they leaped into life as numerous as the blades of grass in the prarie!!!

Second Battle on the Danube.

There certainly are good reasons for believing that a second battle on the Danube, unfavourable to the French, has taken place. The first account of it was published in London, on the evening of the 7th July, in a letter from Heligoland of July 2, where the report had just been received and credited. It is now again mentioned by an arrival at Bermuda from Lisbon, in a short passage. In addition, we can state, that a gentleman who arrived in the Mentor, says "that he was in Paris on the 4th of July, (the last date from that city) and that they had then been *five days* without receiving a courier from Vienna, which induced the people to believe that some fresh disasters had happened to Bonaparte. *Freemans Journal.*

SIR,

I am authorised by the Governor to inform you, that he has received your letter containing your resignation of your commission of Major General of the 15th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, and that he accepts thereof.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. B. BOILEAU, Sec'y.

Lancaster, Secretary's Office,
August 26, 1809.

Gen. P. Nevill.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On the Employments of Agriculture.

"*Happy the man whose wish and care,*
"*A few paternal acres bound,*
"*Content to breathe his native air,*
"*In his own ground.*

"*Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,*
"*Whose flocks supply him with attire,*
"*Whose trees in summer yield him shade,*
"*In winter fire.*"

IN the United States the great body of the people are cultivators of the ground; all the other citizens bear but a very small proportion in number to these. This too will probably be the state of things for many ages to come; for the cheapness and inexhaustible plentiness of land and the consequent dearness of labour will, in all likelihood, prevent for a long time the extensive establishment of manufactures. The inhabitants of the eastern and middle states generally cultivate their own land, and, and are lords of the soil; and no circumstance can be more favourable to the support of freedom and independence.—Idleness, with its train of destructive vices, can never contaminate this body of men, generally; extravagance and dissipation can never poison the great mass of them. Some farmers will be idle, extravagant and dissipated, but these will bear a very small proportion to the whole number.—In the common course of things there will always be among them tenfold more industry than idleness, tenfold more instances of saving economy than of waste and ruinous extravagance.

The daily occupations of farmers give them a peculiar hardiness of body and mind, and render them more capable than others of sustaining the fatigues and braving the dangers of warfare. Being owners of the soil, they have a much greater interest at stake in time of invasion, than those whose property is moveable and can be easily transported from one country to another. At the same time they are led by the interest to wish for peace with all foreign nations, and for quietness and order at home. It can never be for their interest to leave their farms and turn soldiers, unless imperious necessity should call; and it would be equally contrary to their inclinations. Therefore they would be unwilling to engage in any but a necessary war; and in such a war; a war of invasion on the part of the enemy, they would not fail to bear a hand, they would be among the first to engage, and the last to yield. For these reasons, together with others that are obvious, the farmers are the great bulwark of the country: and of our national independence and republican institutions should be preserved and perpetuated (and God grant they may be!) it would be principally by means of the substantial yeomanry, a body of men the most incorruptible, the most brave and hardy, the most attached to the country, and infinately the most numerous.

Our farmers at the present day have advantages much superior to those enjoyed in preceding ages. Great improvements have been made in agriculture, and these

improvements are still progressing. Great improvements have been made also in roads; so that 't s much easier carrying produce to market than it was formerly. Public worship and village schools are attended with more ease, social intercourse is promoted, and friends and neighbours are brought, as it were, neurer to one another: for if, by reason of better roads, the travel of ten miles is as easy now as that of five miles was formally, it is in effect the same as if the local distance were shortened in this proportion.

As "agriculture has been ranked among the most useful and honorable employments by every civilized nation," and has been encouraged by all wise governments; so it ordinarily affords a greater share of contentment and happiness than, perhaps, any other calling of life. As it is favorable to morals, so is it also favorable to health and strength of body. Exercise in the open air gives appetite and makes food delicious. The labouring farmer has more pleasure in food, as well as more enjoyment from sleep, than any idle epicure ever yet tasted. He inhales from fields of pleasant, salubrious, and invigorated perfumes. His eyes are delighted while beholding his flocks and herds, and the progressive growth of his plants and vegetables. When he has rendered a barren field fertile, by industry and skill, or when he has made a portion of wilderness "to blossom like the rose," he rejoices in the work of his hands; his heart is cheered with an innocent and rational satisfaction.

Industrious thriving farmers are more independent than almost any other men. The merchant lies at the mercy of winds and waves, the trader depends upon his customers, the lawyer upon his clients, the physician and mechanic on their employers. But the substantial farmer can supply the most of his real wants from his land; and whilst he is less dependent upon men than others are, his circumstances of life lead him to feel an immediate dependance on that Being "who giveth rain from heaven and fruitful seasons."

All these circumstances put together, there is good reason to conclude that the condition of thriving farmers is more free from disquietudes and more favorable to the enjoyment of contentment and happiness, than that of almost any other class of people. Indeed many have been glad to exchange high rank and power for the retired and peaceful occupations of agriculture.—Diocletian the Roman Emperor was one illustrious instance. That Emperor, after he had voluntarily left the throne, employed himself in planting and gardening; when being urged by Maximilian to resume the reins of government and the imperial purple, he remarked "that if he could shew Maximilian the cabbages which he planted with his own hands at Salona, he should no longer be urged by him to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power."

MISCELLANY.

PETER the Great, Emperor of Russia, in the early part of the last century, with most astonishing powers of mind, was of such a cruel, unrelenting temper, that his own son implored his compassion in vain. A stranger to the mild and amiable virtues of humanity he was so vindictive and inexorable that those unfortunate wretches who had once incurred his anger had no way to appease it but with their blood. One incident there was, however, which seemed, for a moment, to have touched the heart of this savage monarch.

Upon the suppression of an insurrection Peter had ordered eight thousand of his subjects to be executed on the same day and at one and the same place. The place of execution was a large square near Moscow. This square was enclosed, but the enclosure was so open that the multitudes standing without could see through the railings, what was doing within. There were fixed in the ground within the square a large number of blocks, before which the victims condemned to lose their heads were made to kneel down, and place their necks in the posture for amputation. Peter himself, astonishing as it may seem, set the example to those whose business it was to perform the bloody work. He stood, with his axe in his hands, and was vigorously exerting his royal faculties, as an executioner, when a boy about twelve years old came and laid his neck on the block, which this proud sovereign of all the Russias was then occupying.

"Peter, instead of chopping his head off, took him by the arm and shoved him away. The boy, without saying a word, went and placed himself at another block. Peter, perceiving this, advanced towards him, raised him up, and put him away again. Presently after the boy returned to submit his neck to the axe. Peter then angrily asked him why he persisted in wishing to have his head cut off. The boy replied, "Thou has cut off my father's head, my brother's, and the heads of all my relations; why shouldst thou not cut off mine?"—Peter made no answer, but ordered the boy out of the enclosure, threw down his axe, and went away."

Boston, Massachusetts, August 21.

EXPERIMENTAL VACCINATION.

Under the impression of anxiety lately experienced from a number of cases of *Small Pox* having occurred in the neighbourhood of Boston, the Selectmen of Milton called a special town meeting on the 8th of July, to take into consideration the propriety of a general inoculation with the *Cow Pock*, within their town. A committee was appointed to attend to the business, and on Sunday 16th July, an address to the inhabitants was read after divine service by the Rev. Mr. Gile, accompanied with certificates establishing the safety of the practice, benevolently granted by a number of eminent physicians in Boston, Cambridge, and Milton. They established that full confidence which could have been anticipated from the respectability of the names affixed to them, and the inhabitants cheerfully attended the inoculation, which took place on the 20th July and following days under the care of Dr. AMOS HOLBROOK, and attended by one Selectman and the committee; the result of which was as follows:—

337—total number inoculated, of all ages, from two months to upwards of seventy years, being more than one fourth of the whole population of the town, and with few exceptions the whole of the individuals liable to the small-pox.

With the exception of about eight cases where the symptoms have appeared strongly marked and necessitated the individuals to lay by, and give up their usual employments for a day or two; all the others have been so mildly affected as to have been able to attend without any interruption to the busy and laborious calls of the season; and in fifteen days from commencement of the process, the whole was happily terminated.

It is remarkable that among that large number of both sexes and all ages no accidental sickness has taken place place during the course of their vaccination.

It is in contemplation to open a town register into which the names of all the individuals who have gone regularly thro' the disease shall be recorded.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 23.*

A letter from Cadiz, by the Camma, says, "Cadiz is as tranquil as in times of the most profound peace—Nothing but amusements are going on, those in the most brilliant style.—A minister for the United States has been nominated by the Supreme Junta—It is Don LOUIS ORRIS, formerly under Secretary of State, who will proceed, with his family, to United States, without delay."

The prisoners confined in irons in Carthagena, have all escaped. They were 15 in number. Of these, (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) the last 3 reached this city yesterday, in the schooner Capac. Thirteen still remain in the Hospitals; with the hope of being soon permitted to follow the example of their deluded fellow sufferers.

Stewart Jordan vs Jesse Craton } *Domestic Attachment in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania.*

WE, the undersigned, appointed Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Jesse Craton, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said Craton, to us the said Trustees; and also we do hereby desire all creditors of the said Craton to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands, that distribution may be made amongst them in proportion to their respective just demands.

ROBERT JOHNSON
THOMAS ALEXANDER,
EPHRAIM HERIOTT, } Trustees.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, August 29, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *THOMAS REED & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present their accounts for settlement.

Pittsburgh, September 1st, 1809.

NEW COTTON MANUFACTORY.

SCOTT & ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and will keep on hand at their Manufactory on the bank of the Monongahela, above the Ship Yard,

Cotton yarn from 1 to 4 dozen cuts to the pound, black, blue, turkey red, &c.

Cord, jean, chambry, dice dimin, plaid vest patterns of different kinds.

Dyeing of every description will be executed on the shortest notice and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1809. 6t

N. B. Flour, whiskey, oats, and country linnen, will be taken in exchange for any of the above.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the *SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT* at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county, and

Three persons for Auditors for settling the Commissioners accounts.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 29th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

OF JULY TERM 1809.

Washington County, ss.

ON the petition of *NATHANE STEP* praying for the benefit of the Insolvent debtors laws;—It is ordered by the Court, that the Petitioner and his Creditors be heard on the first day of the next term. Notice to his creditors out of the County to be given in the Pittsburgh Gazette three times, the last to be three weeks before the day of hearing.

In testimony that the above is a true copy of the order of Court in this case, I Alexander Murdoch, Esq Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Washington, have hereunto set my hand and fixed the seal of my Office at Washington, the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Tanners Oil, of the first quality by the Barrel.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing				16533 acres
	5,	4th	do.	15436
	9,	4th	do.	13936
	2,	14th	do.	15738
	4,	17th	do.	10559
	5,	11th	do.	1110
	8,	6th	do.	1138
	7,	12th	do.	475
	11,	7th	do.	396
Lot No. 3,	7,	9th	do.	6121
4,	10,	8th	do.	5549
3,	11,	8th	do.	676
3,	12,	5th	do.	266
73,	6,	11th	do.	154
8,		19th	do.	2394
Tract No. 1, in Euclid,				759
8, in Mentor,				761
Bass Island, No. 3, off Sandusky,				709
Rock Island				43

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Dr. GODBOLD'S
VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated Dr. Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services received from him. It would be, however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which Dr. Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions on the face, where they arrise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and most leading characters, shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and wherever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends tha their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

June 28.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark-house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Williams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county, (Va.) July 11, 1809.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*